

REMARKS

In the Office Action, the Examiner rejected Claims 1, 6, 11 and 19-21, which are all of the pending claims, under 35 U.S.C. 103 as being unpatentable over the prior art. More specifically, Claims 1, 6 and 11 were rejected as being unpatentable over U.S. patent application publication no. 2002/0099829 (Richards, et al) in view of U.S. Patent 5,895,463 (Dowling, et al. Claims 1, 6 and 11 were also rejected as being unpatentable over Richards in view of U.S. Patent 7,054,953 (Nakajima, et al. Claims 19-21 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 as being unpatentable over Richards, et al. in view Dowling and further in view of U.S. Patent 6,834,297 (Peiffer, et al.).

It is noted that the previous rejection of Claims 1, 6 and 11 under 35 U.S.C. 102, as being fully anticipated by Richards, et al, was withdrawn.

Independent Claims 1, 6 and 11 are being amended to better define the subject matters of these claims. In particular, these claims are being amended to describe the feature, which is discussed on page 5, lines 15-20 of the specification, that logic blocks that are duplicated within multiple web content files are consolidated into one entity in the reduced size file.

For the reasons discussed below, Claims 1, 6, 11 and 19-21 patentably distinguish over the prior art and are allowable. The Examiner is, thus, respectfully asked to reconsider and to withdraw the rejections of Claims 1,6, 11 and 19-21 under 35 U.S.C. 103, and to allow these Claims.

There are a number of important differences between this invention and the prior art. For example, the prior art does not disclose or suggest the feature, described in amended Claims 1, 6 and 11, of reducing the size of a web content file, in order to prepare that file for downloading

over a computer network, by identifying logic blocks that are duplicated within multiple web content files and consolidating those identified logic blocks that duplicated within multiple web content files into one entity in the reduced size file.

In order to best understand this feature, and its significance, it may be helpful to review briefly the present invention and the prior art.

The instant invention, generally, provides methods and systems for reducing the size of files prior to being downloaded over computer networks. The size of the file can be reduced by removing pre-identified matter, including both renderable and non-renderable data, from the file. For example, unused logic blocks are removed and recurring identifiers are shortened. Also, logic blocks that are duplicated within multiple WCFs are optimized to reference a single function in a library. Clearly, in order to do this, the present invention takes into consideration not only a current WCF that is being reduced, but also other WCFs that share logic blocks with that current WCF.

As mentioned above, the prior art does not disclose or render obvious this feature of the present invention.

For example, Richards, et al, which is the primary reference relied on to reject the claims, discloses a filter proxy system for comprehensive content acceleration and automated content formatting. The disclosed system provides means and mechanisms for establishing, entering, updating and retrieving device and user profiles specification and templates in the respective database. These means and mechanisms also analyze the markup (ML) language while applying the specifications of the device and user profiles to determine what data formatting filters and/or compression filters are required. In addition, the disclosed system provides means and

mechanisms for analyzing the ML language while applying the specifications of the device and user profiles to define an ML template or establish the best fit of an existing ML template to further refine the process of re-purposing, re-authoring and formatting the ML and its content for a specific device and user.

Dowling was cited for its disclosure of shortening words to a single character. Dowling describes an electronic reference device to access all members of any one of a plurality of groups of data items. This electronic device includes a memory, and data is organized into a compressed format before being stored in this memory. In that compression process, a group of words may be selected, and each word is assigned a unique number.

Nakajima was also cited for teaching shortening words or data structures to a single character. This reference discloses a procedure for sending and receiving a data structure. In this procedure, a data structure is compressed and then transmitted. The structure is compressed in such a way that the receiver is able to reconstitute the original form of the data structure.

Peiffer, et al. discloses a procedure for accelerating data transmission over a computer network, and, in particular, filtering data from a web resource to increase the speed at which this resource can be transmitted over a network. In this procedure, a portion of an original web resource is processed to form a size-optimized web resource having a smaller file size than the original web resource, and that size-optimized web resource is sent to the remote client.

Peiffer, et al, in the Abstract and in column 2, indicates that the data that are filtered may include whitespace, comments, hard returns, meta tags, keywords, or other data. With the Peiffer, et al. process, though, no determination is made as to whether a particular hard return is or is not used. Instead, with the procedure described in Peiffer, et al, it is assumed that certain

ASCII characters are not rendered by a browser, and thus these characters are removed (Peiffer, et al, column 9, lines 11-20.).

None of the above-references, however, discloses or renders obvious the feature that logic blocks that are duplicated within multiple web content files are consolidated into one entity in the reduced size file.

As may be appreciated, this feature is of utility because, when a web content file is being sent to a client, the size of the file can be reduced based, not only on the current file being processed, but also on other files that may be, or that have been, sent to a client. As a result, in many circumstances, the file can be reduced to a greater extent than if these other files are not taken into consideration.

The other references of record, whether considered individually or in combination, also do not disclose or render obvious the above-discussed feature of the present invention.

In addition to the foregoing, Applicants respectfully disagree with the Examiner's analysis of Richards, et al. In the Office Action, the Examiner specifically cited paragraphs 26-28 and 92-108 of Richards, et al. as disclosing that scripts or information that is predetermined not to be needed or used by the client browser is removed from the document.

Paragraphs 26-28 generally describe results that can be obtained with the system disclosed in Richards, et al. For instance, paragraph 26 discloses that the filter proxy system retrieves content on behalf of a requestor, re-purposes image content and its control code per rendering device, and then provides the requested content to the user. In this system, each request for URI content is initiated and downloaded by and to the filter proxy system on behalf

of the requestor, and the content is analyzed for image files that are re-purposed according to the device and user profiles.

While these paragraphs of Richards, et al. discuss re-purposing and compressing files, there is no teaching of identifying logic blocks that are unused in the file and removing these identified unused logic blocks.

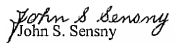
Paragraphs 92-108 of Richards, et al. describe specific components, functions and filters that are incorporated into one embodiment of a filter proxy system. For example, paragraph 92 specifically identifies “ML re-authoring and editing filters and logic as required by pro-files and template parameters. Here too, though, there is no teaching of identifying logic blocks that are unused in the file and removing these identified unused logic blocks.

Claims 1, 6 and 11 are herein being amended to emphasize the above-discussed feature of the present invention. In particular, each of these claims is being amended to describe the feature that logic blocks that are duplicated within multiple web content files are consolidated into one entity in the reduced size file.

In view of the above-discussed differences between Claims 1, 6 and 11 and the prior art, and because of the advantages associated with those differences, Claims 1, 6 and 11 patentably distinguish over the prior art and are allowable. Claim 19 is dependent from Claim 1 and is allowable therewith; and Claim 20 is dependent from, and is allowable with Claim 6. Similarly, Claim 21 is dependent from, and is allowable with, Claim 11. Accordingly, the Examiner is respectfully asked to reconsider and to withdraw the rejection of Claims 1, 6, 11 and 19-21 under 35 U.S.C. 103, and to allow these Claims.

For the reasons advanced above, it is respectfully submitted that the present application is now in condition for allowance, a notice of which is requested. If the Examiner believes that a telephone conference with Applicants' Attorneys would be advantageous to the disposition of this case, the Examiner is requested to telephone the undersigned.

Respectfully submitted,


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